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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION N	
10/737,414	12/16/2003	Dominick L. Mastri	1903 CON 5	6332	
7590 10/18/2004		EXAMINER			
Chief Patent C	Counsel		REIP, DAVID OWEN		
U.S. Surgical A Division of Tyco Healthcare Group LP			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	0 Glover Avenue 3731		<u> </u>		
Norwalk, CT	06856		DATE MAILED: 10/18/2004	1	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	1
i	_	10/737,414	MASTRI ET AL.	
Office Actio	n Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		David O. Reip	3731	
The MAILING DA Period for Reply	TE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	ť
THE MAILING DATE OF Extensions of time may be availafter SIX (6) MONTHS from the If the period for reply specified a If NO period for reply is specifie Failure to reply within the set or	THIS COMMUNICATION. able under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 mailing date of this communication. above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply d above, the maximum statutory period w extended period for reply will, by statute, later than three months after the mailing	IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE date of this communication, even if timely filed	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1) Responsive to cor	nmunication(s) filed on			
2a) This action is FINA	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	action is non-final.		
3) Since this applicat	ion is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45		
Disposition of Claims	•			
4a) Of the above of 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/6) ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-5,8,9 a</u> 7) ☑ Claim(s) <u>6,7,10 ar</u>	nd 11-19 is/are rejected.	vn from consideration.		
Application Papers				
9) ☐ The specification is	s objected to by the Examine	r.		
10) The drawing(s) file	d on is/arè: a)□ acco	epted or b) objected to by the E	Examiner.	
Applicant may not re	equest that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
•		ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj aminer. Note the attached Office		•
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119			
12) Acknowledgment is a) All b) Some 1. Certified co 2. Certified co 3. Copies of the application is	s made of a claim for foreign * c) None of: pies of the priority documents pies of the priority documents the certified copies of the priority from the International Bureau	s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)				
 Notice of References Cited (Notice of Draftsperson's Pate 		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da		
Notice of Draitsperson's Page 3) Information Disclosure State Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/02	ment(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)		atent Application (PTO-152)	

Application/Control Number: 10/737,414

Art Unit: 3731

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-5, 8, 9, and 11-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davison et al (U.S. Pat. No. 5,322,055) in view of Davison et al (U.S.

Application/Control Number: 10/737,414 Page 3

Art Unit: 3731

Pat. No. 5,447,513). Davison et al '055 shows an ultrasonic instrument system which is basically the same as that recited in claims 1-5, 8, 9, and 11-16, including: a housing 28; an elongated body portion 16; a vibration coupler 18; an outer tube 22; an actuation member 52; a jaw assembly comprising a cutting jaw 20 (see also various alternative embodiments of cutting jaws, including curved) and a clamp 24 having a "camming member" (the connection point of the actuation member 52); and an ultrasonic transducer 14. Davison et al '055 fails to specifically disclose a trocar assembly. Fig. 2 of Davison et al '513 teaches a trocar used in combination with an elongated surgical instrument, the trocar providing the means to access the interior of the body. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Davison et al '055 instrument in combination with a trocar, as taught by Davison et al '513, the trocar providing an obvious means to safely access the interior of the body.

See also Wilk et al (U.S. Pat. No. 5,383,883, of record) which shows, in Fig. 1, an ultrasonic tool being used in combination with a trocar.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double

Art Unit: 3731

patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 14-19 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-7 of U.S. Patent No. 6,682,544, claims 1-20 of U.S. Patent No. 6,468,286, and claims 1-20 of U.S. Patent No. 6,024,750. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the instant application are broader and thus are "generic" to the "species" of invention covered by the claims of the '544, '286 and '750 patents. Thus, the generic invention is "anticipated" by the species of the patented invention. Accordingly, absent a terminal disclaimer, claims 14-19 are properly rejected under the doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6, 7, 10, and 20 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David O. Reip whose telephone number is 703-308-

Application/Control Number: 10/737,414 Page 5

Art Unit: 3731

3383. The examiner can normally be reached on 7 A.M.- 4 P.M. Mon-Thu and every other Fri..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anhtuan Nguyen can be reached on 703-308-2154. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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DAVID O. REIP PRIMARY EXAMINER